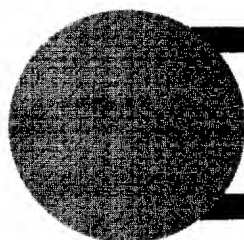


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SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM



SUN STREAK

SECRET 10. 1986

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ANNUAL REPORT (U)

PROJECT SUN STREAK (U)

JANUARY 1986

WARNING NOTICE: This document restricted to those with verified access to SUN STREAK Level 2. (SS-2)

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Preface:

(S/NF/SS-2) This is the first annual report on SUN STREAK which is a new program for establishing an operational psychoenergetics capability in the Intelligence Community.

(S/NF/SS-2) DRAGOON ABSORB is an unclassified term that was used to identify this effort in the FY 1986 GDIP budget submissions. This activity is now authorized as a DoD special access program identified by the unclassified term, SUN STREAK. Only those with strict need-to-know will be granted access to this program.

(S/NF/SS-2) Psychoenergetics includes classes of human capabilities generally referred to as parapsychological, or psi, phenomena. There are two main categories, informational and energetic, that are defined as:

1. Remote Viewing (RV)/Extrasensory Perception (ESP) --- ability to describe remote geographical areas or to describe concealed data via undefined transmission mechanisms.
2. Remote Action (RA) -- mental ability to influence physical or biological systems without use of known physical mechanisms.

Main focus of the SUN STREAK program will be on the remote viewing aspect of psychoenergetics.

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I SUN STREAK

A. (S/NF/SS-2) STATUS:

1. (S/NF/SS-2) Key Actions: Key actions for SUN STREAK that have been accomplished are:

a. Special access program: Formal approval was received on 30 March 1985 from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy to establish this effort as a special access program.

b. Human use approval: On 19 March 1985, formal approval was received from the Deputy Secretary of Defense for this activity, provided that DoD human use guidelines were followed. These requirements are now incorporated in the SUN STREAK program.

c. Logistics: All logistics requirements have been identified. The SUN STREAK unit will remain housed at Ft. Meade, MD., and consequently DIA and Ft. Meade have entered into an Interservice Support Agreement (ISSA).

2. (S/NF/SS-2) Staffing: Four military personnel were transferred to DIA in January 1986 and two civilian personnel will be transferred to DIA by mid-February 1986. These six individuals form the nucleus of the SUN STREAK effort. Procedures are being implemented for selecting and recruiting the remaining SUN STREAK positions (two military; four civilians).

3. (S/NF/SS-2) Training/Operations: During FY 1985, the primary focus of this unit was to improve remote viewing skill levels. Three individuals are now nearing advanced stages of training, and another individual is proceeding at a satisfactory pace. When the experienced viewers complete training, they will begin an operational training/qualification phase so that their skills can be quantified for real operational projects. This phase should begin in February 1986. Some operational tasks will also be performed during FY 1986. It is anticipated that a limited unit operational readiness will be achieved by mid-1987.

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4. (S/NF/SS-2) Community Interface:

a. (S/NF/SS-2) A Project Oversight Panel has been established for this effort. This panel is chaired by Mr. Latham (Asst. SecDef C³I), and includes the Director, DIA. The first meeting of this panel was held on 16 January 1986.

b. (S/NF/SS-2) An Intelligence Community Task Coordinating Group under DIA/DT chair will also be established prior to commencing with operational activity.

5. (S/NF/SS-2) R&D Interface: Currently, there is no external funding in the GDIP for contractor support of the SUN STREAK effort. Near term research requirements have been identified and will be considered for inclusion in a new HQ DA Medical Research and Development Command (USAMRDC) research effort in psychoenergetics. The main focus of the USAMRDC research effort will be to examine fundamental aspects of psychoenergetics phenomena, especially as this relates to medical or bio-medical factors. Close coordination will be maintained with this research effort, and pertinent findings will be applied to SUN STREAK.

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B. (S/NF/SS-2) EVALUATION PROCEDURES:

1. (S/NF/SS-2) Operational Phase:

(S/NF/SS-2) The Project Manager will assess the value of the operational phase of the SUN STREAK program by requiring all data consumers (i.e., operational task originators) to furnish him with data accuracy and data utility assessments. Table 1 illustrates the general format and assessment scale (0-3) for this evaluation. Specific data categories may vary depending on the nature of the task or on specific objectives; however, the overall approach will remain the same.

(S/NF/SS-2) The Project Manager will enter results of the accuracy and utility assessment into the project data base. He will make periodic reviews (quarterly) of this data to assess overall effectiveness.

(S/NF/SS-2) The Project Manager, in coordination with the task originators and the Intelligence Community Task Coordinating Group, will develop an additional measure of program value. This measurement (overall program value) is designed to measure the net worth or total contribution of the task in relation to other tasks and to the overall intelligence mission. Data accuracy and utility may be high for a particular consumer, but the results may not have a significant overall impact. This program value scale is similar to the utility scale; however it is based on specific measures of over-all benefit. This value scale is as follows:

Program Value Scale

- 0 - Little or no over-all program value.
- 1 - Some program value (e.g., helped refine estimates).
- 2 - Moderate value (e.g., identified new data, narrowed down possibilities).
- 3 - High value (e.g., led to significant cost savings, identified critical high priority S&T or operational activities).
- 4 - Exceptional value (e.g., predicted major events/activities, located lost/missing resources or personnel).

The value evaluation will be used in conjunction with other program evaluation parameters (accuracy, utility) for determining program accomplishments and for defining future program directions.

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(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

Approved For Release 2002/11/18 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001800700001-5

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

ACCURACY*

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	Little Correspondence 0	Site Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	0	1	2	3	
(S) Overall utility	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Marginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Useful <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Useful <input type="checkbox"/>	Cannot be determined at this time <input type="checkbox"/>

* (U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

- 0 - Little correspondence Self explanatory.
- 1 - Site contact with Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
- 2 - Good Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.
- 3 - Excellent Good correspondence with unambiguous, unique, matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

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2. (S/NF/SS-2) Training and Operational Qualifying Phase:

(C) There are two other aspects of this program that will require evaluation by the Project Manager or by his representative; the basic training phase and the operational qualifying (or operational training) phase.

(S/NF/SS-2) The basic training phase consists of a large variety of easy-to-verify training tasks that are designed for various stages of proficiency. Overall evaluations will be based on the accuracy scale used for operational projects and on an additional quantitative procedure. The accuracy scale will permit assessment of an individual's progress through the six training stages. The quantitative procedure (i.e., concept/element analysis) will allow assessments of degree of accuracy and will provide the basis for determining what general classes of operational projects a viewer can best perform.

(S/NF/SS-2) The operational qualifying phase follows satisfactory completion of the training phase. This phase consists of tasks that simulate operational projects but differ in that ground truth can be readily determined, and there are no operational consumers. The main purpose of this phase is to systematically quantify the operational readiness of each viewer for a wide variety of potential operational projects. Data from this phase will also help identify the best types of operational tasks for remote viewing (RV) applications.

(S/NF/SS-2) Each RV source will perform several hundred operational qualifying tasks per year. These tasks will include representative examples from DIA's intelligence production codes and from other potential operational requirements. Evaluation will be performed by the Project Manager or his representative and will be based on the accuracy scale used for operational projects. In addition, accurate estimates of operational reliability and utility will be made using quantitative methods (i.e., concept/element analysis, pattern evaluation). These evaluation procedures will require extensive use of a dedicated data base management system for storing large amounts of information and for performing appropriate analyses.

(S/NF/SS-2) It is anticipated that a limited operational capability will be achieved by mid-1987. Some operational projects will be initiated in FY 1986; however, the type of task accepted will depend on the nature of the proposed task and on capability levels of available RV sources.

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II DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELD

A. (S/NF) U.S. DEVELOPMENTS:

1. (S/NF) Intelligence Community:

(S/NF) Investigations of psychoenergetics phenomena have been sponsored by various U.S. Government agencies since 1971, when CIA initiated work on remote viewing (RV) with SRI International. Since then, seven DoD elements, most of them from the Intelligence Community, have been involved at various times.

(S/NF) Starting in 1981, a joint 3-year project (GRILL FLAME) between DIA and HQ DA/INSCOM began that investigated the threat and application potential of psychoenergetics phenomenon. This project had several phases:

- o A joint HQ DA/INSCOM DIA contractual effort with SRI to investigate threat potential of remote viewing phenomenon.
- o A DIA sponsored SRI investigation of foreign research on psychoenergetics.
- o An HQ DA/INSCOM in-house effort addressing intelligence applications of remote viewing.

(S/NF) Key findings and recommendations from the GRILL FLAME project were submitted to congressional committees and to key intelligence and R/D community personnel via the GRILL FLAME PROJECT REPORT, dated 19 October 1983.

(S/NF) Key findings of the project were:

- o Remote viewing is a real phenomenon, and is not degraded by distance or shielding.
- o Remote viewing ability can be improved by appropriate training procedures.
- o Remote viewing has potential for U.S. intelligence applications. However, at this stage of development, descriptive content (e.g., sketches, configurations) is more reliable than analytic content (e.g., function, complex technical data).
- o A potential threat to U.S. national security exists from foreign psychoenergetics research, which is well funded and receives high-level government support.

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(S/NF) There were several key recommendations that resulted from the 3-year GRILL FLAME effort:

- o Basic research in both remote viewing and remote action phenomena should be initiated.
- o Applied intelligence applications research in remote viewing should be continued and should be under the overall management of DIA.

(S/NF) These findings and recommendations were supported by an independent science review panel called on to evaluate the validity of the SRI external assistance effort (Science Panel Report, 1 March 1984).

(S/NF) Subsequent to these recommendations, the following activities were pursued in FY 84 and FY 85:

- o Improvement of remote viewing data (i.e., enhancing analytical content), development of new training techniques (to reduce training time), development of personnel screening and selection methods, and development of data evaluation procedures (via R/D funds).
- o Review of new foreign psychoenergetics research (via GDIP funds).
- o In-house HQDA remote viewing applications and personnel training in remote viewing skills, using non-NFIP resources.

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2. (S/NF) Academic and Private Facilities:

a. (S/NF) Background:

(U) There are at least fifteen academic institutions and private facilities in the U.S. that pursue research in remote viewing (RV) and remote action (RA). Emphasis of this work is on identifying psychological parameters associated with the phenomena, and on establishing proof-of-principle using statistical techniques. Some of the research seeks to identify possible physical parameters or mechanisms that might explain the phenomena, and some of the activity examines theoretical issues. The staffs directed to psychoenergetics research are not large, and vary from one or two at some academic institutes to about eight or ten at a few of the private facilities. The larger groups usually employ a multi-disciplinary research approach, involving specialists from the psychological, medical and physical sciences.

(S/NF) Research in remote viewing follows two general approaches; forced choice (i.e.; choosing from a limited set of target possibilities), and free response (i.e., target possibilities are unlimited). The free response research usually involves "perception of images" by the viewer that can be directly compared to the intended target material. This free response approach is amenable to application developments and has been the primary focus of government sponsored investigations at SRI International, Menlo Park, CA.

(U) The remote action research usually involves two basic types of experiments; attempts (via mental volition) to cause a large number of electronically generated random events to deviate significantly from chance values, and attempts to cause large scale effects on material samples or biological system.

b. (U) General Findings/Developments:

(U) Scientific investigations involving case studies of spontaneous occurrences of psychoenergetic phenomena began in the 1880's in London, England. Scientific investigations based on a statistical approach were initiated by J. B. Rhine at Duke University, Durham, NC in the 1930's. Research in psychoenergetics grew from a few individuals in the 1930's and 1940's to at least 50 that are active in the field today at the various academic and private laboratories. Research results over this period have been variable; not all the

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findings from specific researchers have been replicated by others. As in any investigation involving people as experimental subjects, it is difficult to control all the factors that may influence the experimental outcome. Variables such as attitude, motivation, and personality traits confound test results and make interlaboratory comparisons difficult. This experiment variability is especially critical when statistical inferences are used to draw conclusions regarding the reality of the phenomena and/or to identify physical and psychological parameters that are critical in producing the phenomena.

(U) Some of the experimental results and observations that are in general agreement in the psychoenergetics research community are:

- Psychoenergetics are real phenomena; however it is difficult to establish strict proof-of-principle since very large data bases are required for providing strong statistical effects.
- Most everyone has some level of psychoenergetic capability, although the ability may be latent and not developed.
- Physical parameters, such as distance or target characteristics, are not critical factors for phenomena occurrence.
- Task complexity is not a critical factor.
- Some factors that may enhance occurrence of the phenomena are:
 - o Various psychological states involving relaxation or lessening of attention to external stimuli.
 - o An experimental environment that is friendly and supportive.
 - o Strong focus on experimental goals and objectives.
 - o High degree of motivation and desire to succeed.
 - o Continued practice on specific tasks (unless boredom, fatigue, loss of interest or distractions occur).
 - o Use of certain training methods that help develop and improve performance.

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- People that succeed in psychoenergetic tasks are generally those who can accept reality of the phenomena and do not react defensively to the experiment.
- The capability seems to be more easily accessible to the very young; level of schooling or age may contribute to loss of latent ability.
- People that have strong bonds (i.e. twins, mother/child) are more likely to demonstrate psychoenergetics ability.
- People that consistently do well in experimental tasks are more likely to be extroverts, artistic in nature, or less reliant on logical thinking processes. This also correlates to research indicating the right side of the brain (artistic functions) is more likely involved in psychoenergetic processes than the left brain hemisphere (logical, analytical functions).
- The data capacity of psychoenergetics may follow certain informational-limiting laws that are observed in quantum physical processes.
- The most successful experimental replications have been in the remote viewing approach developed by SRI, and in the ganzfeld approach (a relaxing and internal noise reduction method) developed by the Psychophysical Research Laboratories at Princeton, NJ.

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c. (S/NF) Specific Activities/Developments:

(S/NF) The following identifies key academic and private facilities currently involved in psychoenergetics research, and summarizes their key findings and current activities:

1. (S/NF) SRI International, Menlo Park, Ca.

(S/NF) A small group in the Radio Physics Laboratory at SRI has been investigating psychoenergetics phenomena since 1971. Their emphasis has been on remote viewing research (RV), although some remote action (RA) has also been conducted.

(S/NF) Developments from SRI have been central in establishing the current DoD effort in this area (key results are summarized in Section II). SRI's main contribution to the field of psychoenergetics has been in demonstrating the repeatability of RV, in identifying factors that contribute to successful RV, in developing methods useful for training RV skills, and in identifying some psychological factors that are useful for locating people with RV potential.

(S/NF) SRI has also performed a variety of remote action (RA) experiments. One series of RA experiments used a sensitive photomultiplier tube to see if possible physical effects could be detected in the vicinity of RV target material; another experiment explored possible RA influences on bacteriological systems. Results indicated some unusual effects occurred, though they were not statistically strong.

(S/NF) SRI will continue to be the prime contractor for anticipated R/D sponsored research in a broad range of psychoenergetic topics.

2. (U) School of Engineering and Applied Science, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

(U) Comprehensive psychoenergetics research has been conducted by the School of Engineering and Applied Science since 1979. This research is headed by Dean Robert Jahn, and is identified as the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research Program.

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(U) This program has three separate but complementary efforts. The first concerns the development and implementation of remote action experiments in which the operators attempt to distort the output of a variety of physical devices or systems, all of which incorporate some random or pseudo-random component or process. The second is a continuing series of experiments in remote viewing, or remote perception, emphasizing the development and application of computerized, analytical judging procedures. The third is the development of a theoretical model useful for correlating and interpreting experimental results, and for guiding the development of future research.

(U) Over the past six years, remote action experiments produced a data base of about 600,000 trials (more than 100 million binary samples) comprising 70 experimental series by 26 different people. About 25 percent of the operators have independently generated results beyond chance that are directly correlated with their intention to distort the distributions. Statistically replicable signatures have been noted in the raw data that distinguish the operators. The combination of the entire data base indicates a clear departure from chance expectation; this finding helps support the reality of the remote action phenomenon.

(U) The remote viewing portion of the program explores acquisition of information about geographical locations distant both in space and time. The protocol requires a "viewer " to generate a free-response description of an unknown target where a "beacon" person is, was, or will be situated at a prescribed time.

(U) Of approximately 400 trials, the majority have been generated from a few minutes to several days before the target was selected, and the distances between viewer and target have ranged from less than a mile to several thousand miles. The results were statistically significant and insensitive to the spatial or temporal separations involved.

(U) The theoretical aspect of the program has led to a model of reality using quantum mechanics that integrates the nature of human consciousness and the nature of the physical environment. While the model does not yet permit quantitative predictions, its implications provide guidance for experimental hypotheses and designs.

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(U) The results of several years of psychoenergetics research at Princeton University indicate that a direct effect of human intention on the performance of physical systems is possible, and that remote acquisition of descriptive information is also possible. The evidence in both cases is statistical, and the individual effects are small; over very large data bases they compound to consequential levels.

3. (U) Psychophysical Research Laboratories (PRL):

(U) The Psychophysical Research Laboratories (PRL) has been in existence since 1979. PRL is particularly qualified to conduct research in psychoenergetic phenomena, given that its staff is largely drawn from the Maimonides Medical Center (New York City), an institution that had been conducting psychoenergetic experiments for 16 years. For the past several years, PRL's principal areas of research have centered on enhancing remote viewing abilities, on design of video games to investigate remote action (RA) on random event generators, and on performing integrated analytical studies in various areas of psychoenergetics. PRL plans to continue its efforts in these areas, and plans to expand its research into personality factors associated with psychoenergetics.

(U) PRL has published several dozen research papers that show statistically significant results in experiments related to ESP/remote viewing. Some of the research was devoted to the search for factors that contribute to success or failure. Degree of purpose, or goal orientation, is a significant factor. Their future research will address other parameters that may correlate to success or failure in RV tasks.

4. (U) Mind Science Foundation (MSF), San Antonio, TX.

(U) The MSF was organized in 1958 and is dedicated to scientific studies of the human mind. Its work is made possible by a permanent endowment as well as research grants and charitable contributions from the public. With a small staff of full-time scientists, who draw from their respective backgrounds in anthropology, pharmacology, psychology, physics and physiology, MSF pursues a multidisciplinary research program in both remote action (RA) and remote viewing (RV).

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(U) Some of their recent remote action work examines RA influences on biological systems and on computer devices. Biological effects examined include electrodermal activity of human volunteers and behavior of small animals. Results of these experiments are statistically significant and reliable. Many people are able to produce the effects, although more practiced individuals are more consistent. Experiments are now in progress to determine if it is easier to influence an inanimate rather than an animate target system involving human muscle activity and an electronic random event generator.

(U) The research to date on random event generators has also shown statistically significant results. An individual can in fact influence, via mental volition, the signal output of an electronic device over a long period of time (several thousand events).

(U) Over the past few years, remote viewing experiments involving distant target scenes or objects have also achieved statistically significant results. MSF is currently examining theoretical issues associated with remote viewing (i.e., information limits). They also plan to continue research that may help identify mental mechanisms responsible for phenomena occurrence.

5. (U) Other U.S. Facilities:

(U) Research into various aspects of psychoenergetics is being carried out currently at several other facilities in the U.S. At the University of Delaware Marine Biology Laboratory in Lewes, Delaware, investigations are commencing into whether marine algae are sensitive to RA influence. Specifically, a single cell velocity measuring apparatus (a computer-controlled bio-laser doppler) has been constructed, which measures the vertical component of velocity as the organism swims through the focus of the laser beam. During RA test periods, an individual who is located several meters away from a shielded room containing the apparatus, attempts to influence the motion of the algae.

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(U) At Time Research Institute (TRI) in Woodside, CA., research is in progress that examines correlations between psychoenergetic performance, geophysical activity and ambient low-frequency electromagnetic fields. In a recent year-long study, preliminary results were obtained that correlated psychoenergetic performance both with geophysical information and with low frequency fields .

(U) Mars Measurement Associates is one of the principal architects of a performance measure of personality known as the Personality Assessment System (PAS). The PAS is a unique psychological instrument because it is based on performance rather than self-report. Mars has recently completed a year-long study that correlated certain personality categories within the PAS to psychoenergetic performance. Work is underway to investigate the use of the PAS as a predictive screening device for potential psychoenergetic performers.

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memorandum

DATE: 17 OCT 1985

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: RCC-2

U-269/RCC-2

SUBJECT: FY1987 GDIP Congressional Budget Justification Book (CBBJ) Memo #1

TO: VP

1. The FY1987 budget justification cycle is about to begin. Congressional Staffers have expressed strong interest in description of all NFIP components' budgets by Base, Ongoing, and New aggregations. It is still unknown to what degree these changes will occur; however, it is clear that the GDIP Major Project writeups (former Murphy Annexes) will be even more prevalent in the FY 1987 CBBJ than they were last year. Pending determination of the CBBJ's final form and the production schedule, you are encouraged to begin updating last year's Major Project writeups. More detailed guidance for CBBJ preparation will be issued as soon as available.
2. Because of the longer lead time required for the preparation of graphics to be included in the CBBJ, submit your proposed graphics to RCC-2 (sketches, photos, charts) by 1 November 1985. Two graphics per expenditure center are desired and must include expenditure center labels and captions. Graphics should sell the program.
3. It is also time to begin the groundwork for Congressional testimony and the FY1987 GDIP Statement for the Record. Please provide us with your most significant highlights in bullet form to RCC-2 by 8 November 1985. Please include sufficient detail to clearly explain the accomplishment and its value to the consumer--operators, the weapon development community, national decisionmakers, or the Intelligence Community itself. Emphasize the "So what." Statements such as "...supported exercise xyz..." are of little use. State what we learned; how US plans, weapons, or operations changed; who cared about the intelligence they were provided and why did they care.
4. The intelligence committees have directed the following actions in the classified annexes to their authorization reports.

- The HPSCI has directed an special annual report in the CBBJ on the accomplishments of DRAGON ABSORB. Include an explanation of the criteria or measures of effectiveness used by the program manager to assess the value of the program. Summarize Intelligence Community, academic, private industry, and foreign developments in the field.

SG1J

5. Where appropriate, your response should be accompanied by a Xerox 860 disc. My action officer is [redacted]

Chief, Program and
Budget Division

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-114